Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

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CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION of the

Alexandria Advertiser

AND

Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
January 17. *Auctioneer.*

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.
January 17. d

From the New-England Palladium.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CORRUPTION OF LITERATURE.

Within a few years our attention has been summoned to great and interesting phenomena, in the moral, literary, and civil concerns of men. At no period, perhaps, have so great, and successful exertions been made to give a new turn to intellectual efforts, and a new complection to moral sentiments. Hence it becomes an object of no small importance for us, to understand the characters, of the efficient agents in these changes, the objects which they had in view, and the means by which they accomplished them.

It is a well known fact, that great numbers of these Europeans, who make literature a profession, are the open, or disguised abettors of atheism; that they have been unwearied in their exertions, and flushed with their success; that they have in a great measure, engrossed; the information of the public mind, by seizing the avenues of general instruction. If, these men, with the title pages of moratlity, metaphysics, natural philosophy, plays and novels, have disseminated opinions, or countenanced practises hostile to pure morals, or sound science, it becomes necessary, steadliy to pursue them through all their windings; to mark their errors, and expose their absurdities, and, faithfully to warn every man seriously to reflect before he follows these new guides, in his most important interests.

A great proportion of these philosophists have aimed their efforts directly against christianity; they have represented it, not only as useless, but pernicious; and endeavoured to bring it into contempt, by treating its doctrines, its institutions, and its object, with mockery and insult. In this class, FICHTE, a German professor dismissed for his impiety; WIELAND, a popular writer of the German school, GODWIN, KNIGHT, and many others, have distinguished themselves by their labours. Under the plastic hands of these men, the great mass of infidel opinions has received a new impression, and the exploded opinions of POMPONATIUS and BAILY have been revived, with alterations and amendments. Although they differ among themselves, in many particulars, they agree in considering what they call morality or virtue, as independent of religion for its foundation and support; and, as deriving no authority from the sentiment of a God, a Providence, or a future state.

Hence, they lay down certain abstract general principles for the regulation of human conduct; such as *the general good* of Mr. GODWIN, which is to be our only guide, through the mazes of human intercourse, and the only test of our justice and benevolence; such as *the sense of duty* of FICHTE, abstracted from every consideration of obligation, or expectation of reward, present or to come. According to others, patriotism, or a species of political morality, is to become an help meet to the laws of the land, and afford a convenient remedy for those almost innumerable evils, which human laws can never reach. In all these systems, the strong ties, which bind families and societies together, are rent asunder, and every man becomes insulated, unconscious of any obligation, and without any motives to deeds of virtue, except what may result from an abstract general rule, which never can be applied. For according to Mr. GODWIN's scheme, if we find a man, lying by the way side, stripped of his raiment, and wounded, we must enter into calculations upon the circumstances, and consequences of the case, before we can justify ourselves in pouring in the oil, and the wine, in binding up his wounds, and in taking care of him at the Inn.

Yet, after all this cold blooded estimate of utility, we must forever remain wholly ignorant of the remote and general consequences of our own conduct. It has numberless connections which we can never know; it reaches to an extent, which we never can comprehend.

The DEITY alone, who has constituted all the relations and fitnesses of things, who perfectly comprehends all the consequent relations and obligations, together with the infinite dependencies and connections of every human action, can make utility, a rule of conduct. But, upon Mr. GODWIN's favorite principle, every man becomes his own judge of moral good, and his own standard of moral rectitude.

In this situation, men will feel the force of no authority, higher, than that of a single philosopher; and admit no virtues superior to their own. All the hostile, and selfish passions will be nourished, and fed; all that is benevolent benumbed; and the human mind will be left to assert its native dignity, " in the volcanic irruptions of anarchy and crime."

Whenever the principles of philosophists are carried into detail, and traced in all their consequences and operations upon human happiness, it will be found, that however specious and alluring they may appear in speculation, they are productive of the most alarming disastrous effects.—If we trace their influence upon the mind, we shall see, that all the dreadful consequences, which have been known to follow, are legitimate and necessary.

The understanding of a man, who can rest satisfied with the conclusions of Atheism, in spite of the arguments, the evidence, and the almost intuitive conviction of the being and providence of God, may justly be considered as completely perverted. This perversity will appear, as often as the business of life demands the exercise of the mental faculties; it will run into the minutest details, and give an impression to every act. It will constitute a colored medium, which will reflect its own hues upon every object presented to the mind.

The influence of philosophism, upon moral taste, appears to deserve some consideration. The relish for whatever is fair, and good, and excellent, is a man of the most exquisite enjoyment, and capable of an endless improvement. It finds a perpetual gratification in the trembling exhibitions of power, in the calm displays of wisdom, and in the still melting scenes of goodness. A mind thus improved and refined holds converse with that invisible divinity, which gives life, beauty and tenderness to inanimate objects: wanders in the region of future being, the delightful element of great and good minds, and strengthens its virtues, by considerations calculated equally to " satisfy the reason delight the fancy, and impress the heart." It directs its vision to that eternal being, in whom all the rays of glory and exellence meet; who combines whatever is venerable in authority, whatever is awful in power, whatever is touching in goodness. But when we banish the idea of this Being, we find no finished pattern of beauty to awaken our admiration and delight our taste; no perfect model of moral excellence to a resemblance of which, we may constantly aspire; no displays of power to touch us with reverence and solemn dread; no traces of wisdom, to call into action the mingled emotions of pleasure and wonder; no exhibition of benevolence to melt us into tenderness and gratitude. The mind is limited and confined to the tame and sickening realities of life, and nothing appears, within her reach, calculated to sooth, to refine, or exalt.

A melancholy gloom settles upon the face of things, and no object can be found, in the natural or moral world, upon which the mind can rest, with either reverence or pleasure. Will the sentiments or moral taste of a philosophist have an influence upon his conduct favorable to an individual, to social and to national happiness? So long as he is influenced by motives and feelings, will not his conduct bear the impression of his taste and sentiments? or rather, will they not mutually operate as cause and effect.

Each, sire and dam of an infernal race,
Conceiving and begetting all that's base.

May we not challenge these haters of christianity, these enthusiastic lovers of the general good, to produce, from among themselves, examples of exalted or disinterested virtue? What man of this new sect has been known to sacrifice his own private views or personal aggrandizement for the good of others? On the other hand it is declared, by certain very respectable writers that the German philosophists, with the exception of Wieland, exemplified by their practice, their sincere attachment to their principles; that the students at the several Universities, particularly at Jena, in the dutchy of Saze Weimar, are adepts in the mysteries of the new philosophy; and in short, that the most deplorable dissoluteness of manners prevails among both sexes. I knoow it may be said, that from this new school, men have issued, who

have been as diſtinguiſhed, in the cabinet, and in the field, as any which the ananals of paſt ages can boaſt; that the ſplendor of their actions "has ſhot a day ſpring into different climes;" but it is that ſplendor, which

——— Diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
O'er half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes Monarchs.——

FROM THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

THE REFLECTOR—No. II.

"And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhapes, and gives to airy nothings
A local habitation and a name."

CURIOSITY is ſo active a ſpring of the ſoul, that it can never be gratified by the contemplation only of ſuch things as have a real exiſtence. It hurries the imagination through all the unknown regions of ſpace, in ſearch of new and extraordinary game, and conſtitutes darkneſs itſelf, as the reſidence of a vaſt variety of marvellous beings. The magic deluſions of the fancy have yielded the higheſt pleaſure to men of genius, and made them look with diſdain on ordinary characters and occurrences. Perhaps no problem better deſerves a ſolution, than why men of the moſt ſublime underſtandings, ſhould ſo often miſtake the wildeſt chimeras for important realities. A man of a vigorous genius is liable, with all others, to imbibe errors and prejudices in education. When theſe are carried into mature age, in ſpite of reaſon and reflection, it is obvious their effects will be conſpicuous in proportion to the fertility of the genius that has cheriſhed them. We accordingly find that men of the moſt celebrated talents, have alſo, been diſtinguiſhed for the moſt remarkable whims and ſingularities of opinion. There are ſo many ſources of deception to which we are expoſed in education, that it is impoſſible to guard the underſtanding againſt aſſociating ideas which have no natural connection. Fables and ſtories of legerdemain are put into the hands of children to ſtimulate their curioſity to read, and before inſtructors are aware of it, the tender mind foſters a thouſand falſe conceptions, which perhaps are never afterwards eradicated.

It will here naturally be enquired, whether the productions of fancy are ſuitable to be preſented to a mind before it is capable of looking into the nature of what it contemplates. The imagination of every perſon creates a world of its own, which is not only widely different from the actual ſtate of things, but oppoſite likewiſe to the fictions which other people conceive. By this departure from truth, men are not only at variance with nature, but with one another. I cannot ſuppoſe that falſhood ever aſſumes a ſhape that can give it an eligible character. Nor do I believe a youth can be indulged in impoſing on his own credulity without expoſing him to a real inconvenience. The mind cannot be too ſoon or too conſtantly habituated to view things as they really are. It is frequently ſuggeſted as an excuſe for allowing young people to imbibe erroneous ideas, that when they are more advanced in age they will diſcern their errors and can correct them. But there is ſomething ſo faſcinating to the young mind in the charms of poetry, and even in the rhapſodies of enthuſiaſm, that it becomes a painful ſelf denial to diſmiſs the errors that have entered through thoſe alluring channels. There can be no effectual ſecurity againſt the deluſions of falſhood and error, but by never ſuffering the mind to contract an habit of viewing objects otherwiſe than their real character deſerves. If we take a pleaſure in reading the fictions of a poem or a novel, let us be told they are no more than a fiction. If the images delineated be contrary to nature, or drawn in too glowing colors, let the deception be expoſed, that our ideas may not be warped from the truth. Many of the moſt bitter misfortunes which afflict human life, are occaſioned in a great degree by the fictitious value we affix to objects through the ardor of an unchecked imagination. There is no purpoſe to which the underſtanding can be applied that will ſo much promote our real happineſs and honor, as in diſcerning the true character and the real value of whatever offers itſelf to our conſideration.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

GENERAL AUGUSTUS BOWLES.

The election of gen. Bowles to be the Chief of the Creek, and three other nations of Indians, is an event which muſt be followed with the moſt intereſting conſequences. On the Northern continent of America, it promiſes to put a ſtop to the gradual extermination of the natives, which the enemies of the Europeans, and their deſcendants, were accelerating with the moſt flagitious celerity. The ſimple means by which he has attempted to effect this great purpoſe, is, by the introduction of agriculture and military diſcipline among them.

The preſent war in which he is engaged, aroſe out of the articles of the two treaties between this nation with Spain and America, 1783; in which the King ceded to thoſe two powers reſpectively, all the territory which, by virtue of former compacts with the natives, he then held in ſovereignty.

During the peace, the Spaniards extended their ſettlements, and claim of dominion, far beyond thoſe limits; and eſtabliſhed a fortified poſt on the Indian grounds. Theſe lands General Bowles reclaimed, admitting the legitimacy of the title of the Crown of Spain, to the country formerly under the dominion of this Crown; but as this was without effect, he re-poſſeſſed the natives of this poſt.

Negociations enſued; upon the faith of the governor of Florida, in the ſpring of the year 1792, the general conſented to go to a conference to be held in the Spaniſh country: where he was ſeized and ſent to Europe, and put into cloſe priſon there.

Large offers were made him to enter into the Spaniſh ſervice; a treaty for the ceſſion of the lands attempted to be uſurped, was endeavored to be extorted from him by menaces: from his priſon he rejected theſe terms with indignation, and urged with moſt vigorous firmneſs, the law of nations violated in his perſon, in a memorial he tranſmitted to the duke of Alcudia of which there are copies in this country. [The farther particulars relating to his detention in Spain, although of the firſt conſequence, cannot here be entered into.]

Under the pretence of reſtoring him to his liberty, he was carried acroſs the Atlantic, landed on the Spaniſh continent, conveyed over it, and ſhipped off for Manilla, where he was embarked on board a gallion for Old Spain, from which he made his eſcape to a ſmall iſland near Sierra Leone. After eſcaping ſome very imminent dangers he arrived a ſecond time in England, in Auguſt, 1798, and embarking here, was ſhipwrecked on his own coaſt.

After his detention, the court of Spain, and the American ſtates had ſigned, in '95 a treaty of partition, whereby they were to appropriate to themſelves a large portion of the land of the natives. The latter unaſſiſted by the ſtrong political and military talents of their chief, were in that conſternation which generally terminates in public ruin; and the commiſſioners of the allied powers were proceeding to run the new lines of demarcation properly ſupported.

At this inſtant, authentic intelligence was received by the Spaniards and Americans, of the return of general Bowles to the coaſt. The terror of his name, changed the whole face of affairs; the American and Spaniſh commiſſaries fled with the greateſt precipitation; they owe their eſcape with their lives to the Indians, not knowing of the return of their chief: the firſt in commiſſion of the former was met by the general in his flight; his terror was great, but he was ſuffered to proceed.

The Spaniſh commiſſioners not only fled but the panic reached the inhabitants of their ſettlements; they retired to their fortified poſts; the town of Penſacola was abandoned—the people eſcaping to the hills, and the Iſle of Roſes. It is from the public prints, we are ſince informed, that he has ſucceeded in reducing a fort of conſiderable ſtrength for that country.

On his landing, he ſummoned a Council of the Creek nations, in which he was unanimouſly re-elected as Director general of their affairs and received a ſecond time as the Saviour of their country. By a memorial addreſſed to Mr. Adams after reprobating the iniquitous ſyſtem purſued by the Republic, in their conduct to the natives, ſince the peace of 1783, he offers to paſs it over in oblivion; and invites the States to an amicable concluſion of all diſputed points:—and, in a proclamation he has publiſhed, he declares Apalachee, and 3 others, free ports; all commodities brought to which are to be liable to a duty of 2 1-2 per cent. *ad valorem*, except ſpirits, the impoſt on which is 6d. a gallon.

He offers alſo in his ſtates, an aſylum to the victims, whom the calamities which have laid waſte the continent of Europe, have driven from their countries, and promiſes the gift of 100 acres of land to each individual, with liberty to purchaſe more: the diſtance of no grant from the ſea to be more than 30 miles, and they are all to be placed between the port of Apalachee, and Cape Sable.

The preſent wants of the Creeks are cutlery, tools, implements of agriculture, and military ſtores; they have ready for exportation great hordes of rice, of cotton of good quality, and deer ſkins.

Before the war with the natives, the Spaniards had only a temporary poſſeſſion of the Floridas and Louiſiana, being obliged by their laſt treaty with France, to abandon them to that nation, whenever it ſhall judge proper to occupy them: the Creeks therefore, are effectively embarked in the ſame cauſe with ourſelves, the vindication of the law, and, ultimately againſt the ſame formidable enemy; as their victories will take away one of the foundations of the future power of the French republic.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 23.

This day the argument concluded in the houſe of repreſentatives on the queſtion, whether the ſedition law ſhould be continued or not, after a warm debate of three days.

On the queſtion being taken, there were
Ayes 48,
Nays 48.

The ſpeaker decided in the affirmative, and a bill was ordered to be brought in by the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs.

Mr. Rutledge made a report from the committee to whom were referred the letter of the commiſſioners of the City of Waſhington, who recommended ſuitable accommodations to be made for the next ſeſſion of the ſupreme court in the city.

Mr. Harper laid on the table ſundry reſolutions, the purport of which was, that 100,000 dollars annually ſhould be appropriated towards completing the public buildings in the City of Waſhington, and for furniture to the Preſident's houſe, which ſum was to be procured by a loan, for the redemption of which the ſale of the public lands were to be pledged.

Mr. H. Lee reported a bill providing a government and judiciary for the diſtrict of Columbia. The bill provides a legiſlature, to be compoſed of two houſes; the houſe of repreſentatives to contain 14 members, ſeven from the Eaſtern and ſeven from the Weſtern diviſion—to be elected by the people. The ſenate is to be compoſed of ſix members to be choſen by electors appointed for that purpoſe—to be divided into three claſſes and continue for ſix years—but two to go out every two years. The governor is to be nominated by the Preſident of the United States, which governor continues in office for three years—he is to appoint two ſheriffs, one for the Eaſtern and one for the Weſtern diviſion. The ſenators are to be three from each diviſion.

In Senate, Friday January 23.

This day the queſtion was taken in the Senate on the Convention with France.—The form of ratification was brought in by a committee of the Senate, and was in ſubſtance as follows: "That the Senate adviſe and conſent to a ratification of the ſame, provided the ſecond and third articles be expunged, and two articles be added, one declaring this Convention ſhall not be conſtrued to operate contrary to any former Treaty with any ſtate or ſovereign—and the other that the convention ſhould be limited to eight years duration.

Queſtions were taken on ſtriking out of the form of ratification that part of the proviſo, which expunged the 2d article that part which expunged the 3d article, and the part declaring the convention ſhall not operate contrary to former treaties, &c. &c. and they were all ſtruk out of the form—the limitation was preſerved in it—and on the queſtion of ratification with this limitation, the votes in favor of it were 16—againſt it 14—Two thirds being neceſſary to ratify a Treaty, the the queſtion was loſt.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

LONDON, November 22.

The first consul of France has availed himself of the late supposed attack upon his life, to ensure all possible security to his person. A lady who has just returned from that country states, that in order to obtain an interview with Buonaparte, it is now necessary to be provided with *six billets*, or tickets, to be obtained from as many different *bureaus*, and to serve as passports through six lines of guards, before an access can be had to this *newly* august personage.

On Friday a court martial was held on board his majesty's ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of William Ellis, who was taken as one of the crew on board L'Eole, French privateer, at her capture on the 27th of June last, by his majesty's ship Dryad, and sent to Spithead in the Serpent sloop, and who turned out to be a subject of this country, and had deserted from the Fame prison-ship in the month of December, 1798.

The court being of opinion that the charges had been proved against the prisoner, did therefore adjudge him to suffer death.

The emigrants are leaving this country daily in vast numbers. They principally embark at Gravesend for Calais.

The following paragraphs are from a private letter, dated Hamburg, Nov. 7.

"Commotions have taken place on the continent, the same as in England, on account of the high price of provisions. On the 29th ult. eight granaries were pillaged at Rastock, and several persons killed in a riot at Gastrow, both of which places are in Mecklenburg, Schverin. This province is very fertile in corn, but the exportation of it cannot be prohibited without the consent of the states, the members of which are mostly landlords, who prefer a high price for their grain in foreign countries to the selling of it cheap at home. In our neighbourhood the price of provisions is rising.

"Letters from the Hague of the 4th instant, mention that all the officers belonging to the Batavian army on leave of absence, have received orders to join their stations."

NEW-YORK, January 20.

ARRIVED,

Brig Hiram, Wayland, P. Republican; sch'r Betsey, ——, Exuma.

The brig Hiram, Wayland, of Philadelphia, in 22 days from Port Republican; She put in here in consequence of having carried away the head of her mainmast.—Left there schr. Concord, of Wilmington, (Del.) to sail for Philadelphia in a few days: schr. Betsey, Young, belonging to the Eastward, to sail for Philadelphia on the 10th January; a schooner name not recollected, arrived at P. Republican the day before captain W. sailed, in distress from New-York.

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, January 26.

We understand a second attempt was made in the legislature of this state for continuing the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria, and carried by a majority of TWO. The time limitted for its duration is to the 4th of March, 1811.

We learn that many Century Sermons have been lately preached recapitulating the principal events of the Century lately closed These, when published, will be valuable additions to our stock of materials for a history of the United States.

DIETETIC.

Bodily health and tranquility of mind are more to be desired than all the riches, pomp, or glory of a Crœsus, a Solomon, or an Alexander. Health is to be preserved by moderation, it is destroyed by abstinence, injured by variety of delicacies, weakened by unusual things, and strengthened by the use of proper and customed fare. Man, learned in the pernicious art of Cookery, is fond of many dishes, rendered palatable by the injurious effects of fire, and by the baneful addition of wine—Hunger is satisfied with a small quantity of food, luxury demands superabundance. Imagination requires vast supplies; while nature is contented with a moderate quantity of ordinary food, and is burthened by superfluity; according as thou livest, so shall thy life be enjoyed.

Citizen Bernad, professor of writing, in Paris, has invented a *supplementary arm*, the mechanical ingenuity of which enables those who have had the misfortune to be deprived of that member, to write and also to cut their pens. The first consul has ordered an account of this machine to be given him by Sabithier, Surgeon-general of Invalids, and has also defired the inventor to fabricate some for such of the military as the fate of war has put in a state to want them.—*(London paper.)*

A few days since, says a late London paper, died, at her house on Blackheath, the once celebrated and beutiful Countess of Massareene. Her deceased at the age of 38 years occasioned by the disorder termed by Physicians the Angina Pectoris. Her body on being opened by Fearon, in the presence of doctors Laforesteere and Mackie, presented some very uncommon appearances. There was litterally no lung on one side, whilst on the other there appeared a compleat pair, with their proper vessels. The heart, without being diseased, was preternaturally enlarged. The case is regarded as extemely novel, and has excited much conversation in the medical world.

Mr. Sheridan having moved, on the 20th Nov. in the British House of Commons, a number of resolutions with a view of having all the correspondence between Austria and France relating to the negociation, laid before the House, in order that it might be determined, whether the emperor was sincere or not in his declared resolution of not engaging in a seperate negociation, a warm and animated debate took place. From the following extract of Mr. Pitt's speech in reply to Mr. Sheridan, it will be seen that the minister entertains a strong belief that Austria will not consent to negociate seperately with France. Mr. Pitt refused the Production of the Correspondence on the ground of its being transmitted in confidence to the British Cabinet.

I confess (continued Mr. P.) that I could not attempt to enter at large into so long a detail as the resolutions proposed by the hon. gentleman would lead me, without a little more acquaintance with them, than I could expect to acquire from so cursory a reading; but fortunately all that is material may be reduced to two principal points, and one of these, I mean Egypt, which has been already so fully discussed, and on which the hon. gentleman has said nothing new, I do not mean to make any observations. The main question then rests upon the sincerity of the Emperor in his avowed determination not to engage in a seperate negociation. On this subject, Sir, prehaps it is necessary that I should be more explicit than gentlemen, I believe, were prepared to expect from the manner in which they dwelt upon it. With a view to this, then, I do not hesitate to declare my full, firm, and sincere conviction, that if it were possible to produce all the papers and correspondence which passed between the French and the Austrian governments, since first Buonaparte set his feet in France after his return from Egypt, up to his assuming the Government of that country—and since his proposals to this country at that time, as well as to Austria, for a *seperate* negociation, tho' *professedly* with a view to a general peace, I repeat it, that since that time up to the present hour, in all the communications between France and Austria, it would be found that the Emperor never gave the slightest reason to suppose but he was determined not to negociate seperately.

I further solemnly aver it as a positive fact, in the presence of many as well acquainted with the dispatches and communications as myself—and fortified by the contents of the dispatches which arrived this day, dated on the *fourth of November*, that from the battle of Maringo, which was so long likely to decide the fate of Europe, according to the wishes of those who felt most for its safety and its happiness—there was not a single moment up to that in which I am speaking, in which Austria gave any symptoms whatever of a disposition to treat separately with France. On the contrary, in all the communications including that alluded to on the 4th inst. the assurances of the court of Vienna have been direct, positive, and explicit; that it would engage in no negociation for peace, but in conjunction with this country—but confident and well founded as I am in my present assertion, I cannot answer that in no possible case whatever would Austria be induced to treat separately with the enemy. For this, however, I can answer, that were I an adviser of his Imperial majesty, and speaking with the feelings and interests of an Austrian, I should strenuously advise never in any case to negociate separately, for in that manner he can never treat with advantage or even safety; in delivering these sentiments as an adviser, speaking as a spectator with a view of all the subject, I should not hesitate to say, that if war should be the consequence, the house of Austria has no reason to dread the issue of it. But, as I said before, after all the vicissitudes which have attended this war, to which indeed all wars are liable, but of which there are few in which greater have been experienced than in the present. I cannot engage that nothing may possibly occur to alter the determination of the cabinet of Vienna, but in the presence of those who are fully acquainted on the subject, I again solemnly aver that, according to every appearance, the determination of the emperor has been to the present moment, not to enter into a negociation for peace, but conjointly with his ally the king of Great-Britain.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ENTERED.

Ship Success, King, Liverpool.
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Norfolk.
Favourite, Chapman, Salem.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,

A frame Dwelling House,

near the corner of Royal and Prince streets, formerly occupied as a school house by H. Walker. Terms of purchase will be made known at the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

January 26.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Soal Leather in lots

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Irish linens, humhums, German and British osnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

To Rent.

The Long Glade,

WITH two hundred acres of land adjoining, situated in the county of Fairfax, on the Post Road to Alexandria and the City of Washington, 19 miles from the former and 13 from the latter.

The situation for a tavern is equal to any in the county—The buildings are convenient, new and good. The meadow only will pay double the rent.

It will be rented on reasonable terms to an industrious steady man. A German would be preferred.

Apply to Mr. Wyley near the premises, or J. SWIFT.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, eo3t

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russeletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 19. eotf

IMPORTED

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber at the County-Wharf, a general aſſortment of Cologne Mill ſtones, from Amſterdam, with hand Mill ſtones and German ſteel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t‡

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for ſale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muſcovado ſugar
Eaſt India ſugar in bags
Loaf and lump ſugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter caſks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raiſins in kegs and boxes
Soft ſhell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the ſchooner Phillip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12. eo3tr2aw3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¾ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. ct

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore, on Union, between Prince and Duke-ſtreets.

Caſtile ſoap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiſkey
Eaſt and Weſt-India ſugar, coffee, &c.
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper aſſorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, aſſorted handſomely, in caſes
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's ſhoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handſome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be ſold low for caſh or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

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For Sale, or to be Leaſed,

In the City of Waſhington, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

A handſome, well-finiſhed three ſtory BUILDING, on New-Jerſey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the neareſt dwelling on the ſouth of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and houſe are well ſituated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the weſt, as well as of the Potomac and Eaſtern Branch. The houſe contains 10 convenient rooms, excluſive of garret and cellars.

If ſold, United States ſtock, or ſtock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leaſed for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon, in that city, or the ſubſcriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the Commiſſioners named in the ſaid Commiſſion, at the Waſhington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the ſeventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his firſt examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the ſaid Tavern, on Saturday the 31ſt day of this month, to undergo his ſecond examination, when and where the Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the laſt ſitting of the Commiſſioners the ſaid Bankrupt is to finiſh his examination, and the Creditors aforeſaid to chooſe Aſſignees; of which laſt ſitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commiſſion.

January 20, 1801. d

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years paſt, ſituated on Prince-Street, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. No ſtand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extenſive wholeſale, wet or dry good buſineſs. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be ſtowed on the premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Thoſe deſirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I ſhall in future do buſineſs.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fiſhed by captain Middleton—the time for fiſhing to be the uſual ſeaſon. Approved ſecurity will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Jan. 20. 6t

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ſervice of the Potomac Company for the enſuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if deſirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

The Subſcriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impreſs the minds of thoſe who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various deſcriptions of him, with a ſenſe that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two ſtory corniſh planes, and ſeveral ſmaller ſizes, ſaws of various deſcriptions, beads and bench planes: they are moſtly branded with the owners name,

He wiſhes to Rent,

A two ſtory Houſe & Lot,

with a large and convenient Warehouſe, in good ſtand for buſineſs. He has ſeveral

Dwelling Houſes for Sale,

in different ſituations, which will be diſpoſed of as bargains, as he is anxious to improve his vacant property. For particulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16. d6t

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiſer.*

For New-York.

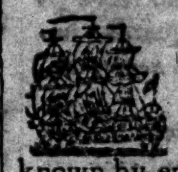
The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To ſail in all next week.

For FREIGHT apply to the maſter on board, or to

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

January 16. eo4t

For Liverpool,



The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward Weſt-India Iſlands,

The faſt-ſailing Brig

FAME,

Burthen ſeven hundred barrels, now lying at Lawraſon's Wharf. For terms apply to

SHREVE & JANNEY,
or the Captain on board.

January 14. eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Caſh will be given for hair by the large or ſmall quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet; this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

The Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

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